

## TO HOLD UP ALIEN LAW.

**Arizona Governor Says He Will Delay Issuance of Proclamation of Measures.**

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 5.—Gov. Hunt telegraphed the State department today that he would delay proclaiming the law voted at the November election forbidding the employment of more than 20 per cent. of foreigners in any business in the State. Gov. Hunt declared that he was averse to delaying the proclamation but would do so pending further advice from the State department.

The State department telegraphed Gov. Hunt that the ambassadors of Great Britain and Italy had protested against the law and asked him if there were not some means by which he could suspend operation of the measure. The governor's telegram read:

"I am directed to issue a proclamation declaring the measure a law forthwith upon receipt from the secretary of State.

"Forthwith, broadly interpreted, means within the reasonable time required to prepare the proclamation. I am very much averse to prolonging the period preceding the issue of the proclamation, but I realize the international aspect given by the protest of the Italian and British embassies and will await further advice from the department."

## ITALY PROTESTS.

**Adds Her Voice to Great Britain's Against Anti-alien Act.**

Washington, Dec. 5.—Italy today added her protest to that of Great Britain, made to the State department yesterday, in regard to the Arizona anti-alien employment law, approved at the November election in Arizona and soon to be proclaimed by Gov. Hunt of that State. A message was sent Gov. Hunt today by the State department, asking if he had authority to postpone action in proclaiming the law. Secretary Bryan listened with interest today to Gov. Hunt's reply as carried in Associated Press dispatches, but would not discuss the matter.

## ROUMANIA TO AID ALLIES.

**Dispatch to Swiss Newspaper Says Decision is Made but Time is Uncertain.**

Geneva, via London, Dec. 6.—The Journal de Geneve publishes a dispatch from Bucharest saying Roumania has definitely decided to enter the war on the side of the allies. This decision, according to the dispatch, is in accordance with the wish of the entire country, including King Ferdinand and all the Roumanian statesmen, except the minister of finance Mr. Marghillean.

The question of when Roumania will make her entry into the conflict is still being discussed, however, one side desiring to avoid a winter campaign, but the military authorities express the fear that Serbia may be defeated before spring.

The attitude of Bulgaria remains doubtful. Greece, Serbia and Roumania have proffered certain concessions, which, however, Sofia seems not to consider a sufficient inducement.

## MORE MEN REQUIRED.

**Weaver Declares Ten Thousand Soldiers and 564 More Officers are Necessary.**

Washington, Dec. 5.—Ten thousand more men and 564 more officers for the coast artillery were declared necessary by Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, chief of that service, who appeared today before the house military affairs committee considering the army appropriation bill.

"I think we have the best coast defense material in the world," said Gen. Weaver, "but I think it is not efficient simply because of the lack of efficient men to manage the defenses." Gen. Weaver said the department's plan had not, so far, taken into consideration in coast defense work the great siege guns now in use in the European war.

## NACO ENTERS PROTEST.

**Arizona Town is Annoyed by Mexican Bullets.**

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 6.—Citizens of Naco, suffering under the harassment of continual striking of Mexican bullets in their city, today sent an urgent appeal to their United States senator.

Five persons have been killed in Naco and 42 wounded by shots from the siege of the Mexican town of Naco, across the border.

Telegrams concluding "for God's sake, help us" were addressed to Senators Henry Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith at Washington and to Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico and William A. Smith of Michigan. Action by the senate that will automatically close ports on the Mexican border whenever they become the scenes of battle is asked.

## JAPS' BOOTY AT TSING-TAU.

**Many Guns and Provisions to Feed 5,000 Three Months.**

Tokio, Dec. 3.—A list of the war booty captured by Japanese at Tsing-Tau, the German stronghold in China, was made public by army headquarters today. It includes 2,500 rifles, 100 machine guns, 30 field guns, all needing repair; a small amount of ammunition, \$6,000 in cash, 15,000 tons of coal, 40 automobiles and provisions sufficient to feed 5,000 persons for three months. All ships in the harbor, it is announced, were destroyed.

## Teaching Sex Hygiene in Schools.

There has been considerable discussion on the question of teaching sex hygiene in the public schools. The advantage of increased knowledge for the children, as well as the practical difficulties of presenting this subject properly, have been commented on from various points of view. There has been little effort, however, to secure an expression of opinion from those vitally interested, namely, the parents and the children themselves. For this reason, the report of the Bureau of Research of the Upper Peninsula (Michigan) Educational Association, recently issued, is of interest. This bureau was organized to make a direct study of the schools of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, their equipment and their methods and material for study. It is at present endeavoring to discover the points of strength and weakness of the schools, as judged by the parents and others interested in them. The report just issued is divided into four sections: moral education, physical education, industrial education and general. The basis for the report is the individual opinions of 317 representative citizens. Under the first head, among many other subjects discussed, the question was asked of parents, "Do you believe that sex hygiene should be taught in the schools?" To this question, 92 replied "yes," while 175 opposed such instruction; six made qualified replies. Commenting on these answers, the report says that the replies indicate that patrons of schools are not ready as yet to have sex hygiene taught in the schools. "Doubtless but few teachers are qualified to teach the subject well," says the report, "and to teach it poorly would be much worse than not to teach it at all." The bureau also endeavored to get the point of view of the pupil. At Houghton, two lectures on sex hygiene were given to boys and two to girls. Some time after the lectures, the boys and girls were segregated and were asked: "Did you learn anything of value at the last lecture of sex hygiene?" Ninety boys stated that they had learned something of value and eight that they had not, while fifty-four girls regarded the lecture as of value and twenty did not. When asked: "Do you favor another lecture?" eighty-five boys were in favor of further instruction and thirteen were opposed to it, while forty-four girls were in favor and thirty were opposed to the proposition. This report, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, emphasizes the points which have been previously brought out; until we know what should be taught pupils at different ages, until we have formulated a definite graded course of instruction and have trained teachers to give this instruction, the proposition for teaching sex hygiene in the public schools should be approached with the utmost caution. In no case should an effort be made to force such instruction on the pupils or on the community. When the parents of children are convinced, by a large majority, of the advisability of such instruction, it should be provided. Premature efforts to place such subjects on the school curriculum in advance of public opinion can only cause misunderstanding and trouble.

## Is It Harmless

Again are in circulation the old yarns that moderate drinking is harmless, that evils of intemperance are the result only of excess, and that as much evil comes from overeating as from overdrinking. Replying to the latter of these absurdities, the Lincoln Visitor asks the following pertinent questions:

Does soup ever make a man crazy? Does fish ever drag a man under the table?

Does bread ever give a man the big head next morning?

When a man eats beefsteak today, does he crave the whole cow tomorrow, and if he cannot get it, does it set him to smashing the furniture?

Does the leg of a chicken ever send a man home to abuse his wife and his babies?

Does a woman ever send a notice down to the hotel man forbidding him to sell her husband pancakes?

Do life insurance companies ever turn men away because they are addicted to strawberries and cream?

Do apple dumplings ever make a man rosy-nosed?

Does pumpkin-pie ever keep a man from finding the key-hole?—The National Advocate.

## DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

**They Quarreled Over Naming Baby "Dodo"—The Court Named It.** (Chicago Correspondence New York World.)

She wanted to name the baby "Dodo" and he violently objected. He looked up the word "Dodo" and found it was an extinct bird of ostrich proportions that could cover a continent in a day's flight. He learned further that it was probably a myth. She had read a book "Dodo" and was fascinated with the name.

They quarreled over naming the baby until they landed in a divorce court. She is Mrs. Eleanor Nesfield and he is Edward Gordon Nesfield.

Judge Sullivan thought that a quarrel over a baby's name was a weak ground for divorce. He delivered a consoling lecture to the pair and suggested as a compromise that the baby should be named "Dorothy." This name would comprise all the letters in "Dodo" and not hamper the child with the prehistoric bird's terrific atmosphere.

Mrs. Nesfield reluctantly accepted "Dorothy." The couple were reconciled and left the courtroom arm in arm.

## Look on Our Battlefields.

There is something fine and generous in the way America has responded to Belgium's cry for help. Men have bought shiploads of flour, women have worked night and day, that Belgium, wrongfully invaded, might be fed and clothed. But in helping the innocent victims of the war abroad, we must not forget our duty to the equally innocent sufferers from the war at home.

Charity is too often farsighted; too often callous to the commonplace; too often just a little dull of comprehension. Ten thousand people starving in the shadow of a volcano, fifty thousand fleeing from a burning city, or five hundred thousand weeping among the ruins of their war-wrecked homes—these she understands and rushes to help. But five hundred thousand people scattered through the tenements of a hundred cities, ravaged by disease, half-clothed, half-starved, overworked part of the time, without work of any kind the rest of the time—they do not shock her into great sacrifices. Yet these, too, are the victims of war.

Look on our battlefields—they, too, are covered with wounded, with hungry women and children. Within a mile of your home you will find want, cold and sickness, due directly to the war that is raging in Europe—if your charity needs that stimulus—distress that will become more acute as the winter advances.

What are Americans going to do for American war sufferers this winter? Will our Red Cross sew for Belgians, French and Germans, and ignore the nakedness around the corner? Will our business men send shiploads of flour abroad while their neighbors have no bread? Will we remember the children of Europe at Christmas and forget the children of our tenements? There has always been want around the corner, but this year it will be more acute than ever, because manufacturing misery has become the business of half the world.

Casting up accounts for the first few months of the war it seems doubtful whether "a place in the sun" is worth what it costs in the blood of the strong and the misery of the weak. And America, no less than Europe, must pay a part of the price. In view of this perfectly patent fact, will not some of our girls who are begging for a chance to nurse in France volunteer for New York? Will not some millionaire send a carload of flour to Chicago? Will not some Red Cross circle take in a little plain sewing for the poor of Philadelphia? And will not some newspaper start a Christmas ship for American children.

We say this not to criticize but to suggest. We would not say it at all were we not hearing that our charities are beginning to feel pinched and that our poor are in danger of being forgotten in the rush to help abroad. We would not hold back one dollar from Belgium, nor stifle one generous impulse to help in Europe. Hunger and suffering speak a universal language; the wounded men of every race are our brothers, whom we must help. But we fail of our highest duty if we remember them and forget the helpless women and children around the corner.—Saturday Evening Post.

## WILSON INVITED TO STATE.

**President Is Asked to Visit Aiken.**

Aiken, Dec. 3.—President Woodrow Wilson has been invited to visit Aiken at Christmas time.

Aiken's new tourist hotel, the new Highland Park, now nearing completion, is to be thrown open to the public before the Christmas holidays. An invitation has been sent to the president of the United States by the president of the hotel company, which is a local concern, to come to Aiken at Christmas as the guest of the Highland Park.

## AT THE S. C. UNIVERSITY.

**Successful Meeting of College Press Association—To Choose Debating Team.**

Columbia, Dec. 6.—The annual convention of the South Carolina College Press Association which was held here at the University of South Carolina this week was one of the most successful and profitable ever held by the association. Several prominent speakers delivered instructive addresses, while journalists of experience read papers before the sessions of the convention. By no means the least enjoyable were the social features of the convention; an informal reception Thursday afternoon by Dr. and Mrs. Currell, and a reception at the College for Women Thursday night. Friday night the annual banquet, a very pretentious affair, was held at the Jefferson hotel and followed by a dance in the university gymnasium.

At a meeting this week of the advisory board of the University athletic association, H. E. Danner, a law student from Beaufort and captain of this year's basketball squad, was elected football manager for the 1915 season. Mr. Guy Gunter, a former star athlete, was chosen alumni manager. Block letters were conferred upon the stars of this season.

The Euphradian and Clarisophic literary societies will, within the course of the next few days, hold the preliminaries to select men to represent them in the annual debating contest for the gold medal offered by Mr. W. J. Roddey, of Rock Hill. The query is, "Resolved, That it is to the best interest of the South to eliminate totally the cotton crop in 1915." The debate always arouses keen interest and a strong but generous rivalry between the members of the two literary societies. The finals will be held in the University chapel Tuesday evening, December 15.

R. B. J.

## WANTS MEN IN MARINE.

**Commandant Calls Attention to Services of Sailor-Soldiers in Past Year.**

Washington, Dec. 3.—Appointment of naval academy graduates as marine officers, increase of the personnel of the corps by about 800 officers and men, including two brigadier generals, and the assignment of marines to small warships for possible service in foreign countries, constitute the chief recommendations in the annual report of Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the marine corps, made public today.

The report asks that unless this recommendation is adopted congress shall provide for appointment from civil life of provisional second lieutenants, to serve for such for two years, meanwhile attending an officers' school.

Urging the increase in personnel, Gen. Barnett points out that expeditionary work last year, especially in Mexico, made it necessary virtually to deplete barracks in this country.

Gen. Barnett expresses fear that long continued service in the tropics will have "an unfortunate effect on the health of the corps."

Finally the commandant asks new ratings and increased pay for enlisted men who are doing technical work similar in character to that performed by enlisted men of the army.

## KITCHENER DENIES IT.

**Repudiates Interview With Irvin S. Cobb.**

London, Dec. 4.—The Press association announced tonight that it had been informed officially with reference to an interview purporting to have been had by Irvin S. Cobb with Lord Kitchener, which was printed in the United States then cabled to London and published here today, "that the language is not that of Lord Kitchener and that his lordship's official representatives express surprise that it should have been regarded possible that Lord Kitchener used such expressions."

The official press bureau tonight issued the following statement on the subject:

"With reference to a so-called interview with Mr. Cobb:

"Although Lord Kitchener saw Mr. Cobb a few minutes October 21 nothing in the nature of a special interview was granted and the remarks attributed to the secretary of state for war are imaginary."

The interview referred to was printed in an American weekly magazine and was widely copied by newspapers throughout the country.

## Annual Offering for Poor.

The annual meeting and offering for the poor of Sumter will be held at the Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon, December 13th, at four o'clock. Indications are that there will be an unusually large number who will need assistance this year and it is urged upon the people of Sumter that they come to this meeting prepared to give liberally to help those who need aid.

## GRAIN, TOBACCO AND TRUCK CROPS.

**Much Tobacco and Grain to Be Planted in Sumter County Next Year.**

The Sumter Chamber of Commerce is gratified at the encouraging reports being received regarding the amount of grain and tobacco planted and to be planted in Sumter county during the next six months.

The reports as to the amount of wheat planted and to be planted are exceedingly gratifying. From every section of Sumter county farmers interviewed say that the acreage of grain and tobacco will be increased from one hundred and fifty to three hundred per cent for grain and that at least five thousand acres of tobacco, if not more, will be planted in this county during 1915, provided farmers have good luck with their tobacco beds and there is not another severe cold spell followed immediately by a drought to prevent transplanting as occurred this year.

Hundreds of farmers who had their tobacco plants destroyed in the beds during the heavy snows and freezes of this year learned a valuable lesson which will be worth much to them early in 1915. They will look to the proper covering and protection of their tobacco beds hereafter.

One mercantile house in Sumter has disposed of between four hundred and fifty and five hundred bushels of wheat seed and has a shipment of fifty more bushels on the way which was expected today.

Local representatives of wholesale grain houses reported that they have been and are still taking orders for many hundreds of bushels of seed oats, wheat, and considerable barley and rye.

The prospects for an extraordinary acreage of corn are finer than ever in the history of this county. That the cotton acreage will be reduced not less than two-thirds is the satisfied estimate of the Chamber of Commerce headquarters. These estimates are based on interviews with hundreds of farmers, large and small planters, white and colored.

## LEXINGTON BANKER PAROLED.

**Governor Extends Clemency to J. A. Blackwelder Under Certain Conditions.**

The State.

The governor yesterday granted a parole to J. A. Blackwelder, the Lexington county banker, who was convicted in September, 1913, on the charge of violating the State banking laws. When Blackwelder was convicted he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 or serve one year on the Lexington chain gang or in the State penitentiary. Later the governor commuted the sentence to a fine of \$500 or one year.

The governor paroled Blackwelder upon the following condition: "Parole the said J. A. Blackwelder until E. H. Rhame, Jr., is prosecuted and a verdict of guilty or not guilty has been rendered by a petit jury for his (E.

H. Rhame, Jr.) defalcation in the sum of \$31,759.91 to the Bank of Sumter, Sumter, S. C., of which bank the Hon. Richard I. Manning was the president at the time of the defalcation."

## EASILY DECIDED.

**This Question Should Be Answered Easily by Sumter People.**

Which is wiser—to have confidence in the opinions of your fellow-citizens, of people you know, or depend on statements made by utter strangers residing in far-away places? Read the following:

E. W. Vogel, 401 Hampton Ave., Sumter, S. C., says: "For several years I suffered from pains through the small of my back and whenever I stooped, I was in misery. My back became very weak and several times I had to give up work. A physician treated me but his medicine brought no relief, and I then tried several well-known kidney remedies, but was not helped. One day I read a statement in the local paper given by a party who had used Doan's Kidney Pills and the remedy had acted so beneficially that I got a supply at China's Drug Store. After using one box, the aches and pains left me. Six boxes completely cured me. I take pleasure in confirming my former endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills."

Price 50c., at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Vogel had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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## New Corn Mill

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**N. G. Osteen, Jr.** BROAD STREET, SUMTER, S. C.